FOR THE DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE
-HE SAYS IT'S THE OPENING.

B. Stanchfield Introduces Him at Elmira With An Address On State Issues-"We Most Unite" Is Hill's Battle Cry-He Appears as a Pronounced "Anti-Imperialist," Benounces Government by Injunction, Says That Bryan Is the Friend of the People and That Stanchfield Is Not Croker's Man-Then Declares That the Liberties of New York Are in Peril From Concentration of Power at Albany, That State Extravagance Is Growing and That the Low Tax Rate Hides Heavy Berrowing.

FLMIRA. N. Y., Sept. 25.-David B. Hill delivered here to-night a speech which he entitles Speech at the Opening of the Democratic campaign in the State of New York." John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for wernor, presided at the meeting, which was eld at the Lyceum Theatre. In introducing Mr. Hill, Mr. Stanchfield made a brief address, ccepting the nomination for Governor and tlining his views on national and State issues. Later he proposes to issue an extended address tealing especially with trusts and imperialism. His speech to-night was as follows:

"Citizens of Elmira: I avail myself of this prortunity to extend to you, and through ou to the people of the State, my acceptance the nomination for Governor tendered to by the Democratic convention at Saratoga. I feet more free to convey to the electors of the State my views on current issues.

In so far as national questions are involved, I stand for the principles of Democracy enunciated in the platform adopted at Kansas City. In State affairs I stand for the policies set forth in the Democratic State platform. It is of primary importance that the expenses of the State Administration be reduced and a policy of retrenchment inaugurated to the end that real estate may be ratably relieved from its disporportionate share of the burden of taxation. The system of government by commission that has grown so rapidly under Republican rule is not only calculated largely

that real estate may be ratably relieved from that disporportionate share of the burden of taxation. The system of government by the commission that has grown so rapidly under the publicant the cost of government, but it says the vitality and weakens the principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists tax for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists tax for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists tax for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists tax for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists as for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists as for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists as for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists as for the year 1896, this principle of local government. It cost \$274.892.0 to collect the exists as for the year 1896, this principle of local government is that have grown up in hestility to the exclusion of the tax for the tax for the principle of local government is that have grown up in hestility to the exclusion of the tax for the tax for the exclusion of the control of the second distinction of power at a large from that point, to the exclusion of the control of the second distinction of the second distinction of the second distinction of the second of the sec

ployer's liability bill passed, so clear and concise in its phraseology as will enable both employer and employed to understand its significance, and thus do away with the delay and programment of negligance.

cance, and thus do away with the delay and procrastination incident to our present law of negligence.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my sympathy with the condition of the old soldier. The veterans of the Rebellion are rapidly passing away. Their heroism contributed to the preservation of State and nation, and created a debt far in excess of what we shall ever he able to pay. The laws passed in their behalf have been wilfully violated to make places for political parasites and Civil Service laws emasculated by the Republican party to aid in the consummation of this injustice. Every seldier improperly discharged from public position in violation of the laws passed for his protection should be immediately reinstated.

"In conclusion, I shall irrevocably stand for

nis protection should be immediately reinstated.

"In conclusion, I shall irrevocably stand for a clean and honest administration. No man or set of men holds from me any promise, express or implied, as to the course to be pursued in the event of success. As a lawyer and advocate, I have espoused the cause of the rich and the poor, the popular and the unpopular. As a District Attorney, I have earnestly endeavored properly to care for the interests of the people; as a Mayor, the city's interest was mine; as a legislator, I voted for what I believed to be right, unawed by party power. If I am elected Governor I shall follow the dictates of my own judgment, unhampered by any one, and I can assure the people of the State that in name and reality the city of Albany will be the seat of government."

Mr. Stanchfield then introduced Mr. Hill. At the outset Mr. Hill said:

"Our opponents obtained power four years ago by unfair appeals to the patriotism and fears of the American people. Taking advantaces of the ill-con-idered utterances of a very few indiscrect champions of the Democratic cause, they falsely charged the whole party with being in league with Anarchists and repudiators, and appealed to patriotic Democratic partisans to place 'country above party' and thereby save the nation from impending disaster. Their specious appeals were not without effect. The people intrusted them with power only to soon discover that they had been betrayed. Instead of a victory for the people it was proclaimed as a strictly partisan triumph, and Republican leaders, throwing off all disguises, proceeded to intrench their party in power and to legislate upon partisan lines."

As instances of this partisan legislation Mr. Hill referred to the tariff measure passed at the special session of Congress, the act of June, 1898, for the coinage of at least 1.800.000 standard silver dollars a month, and the deaving passing a financial bill. This bill he criticised as follows:

"The first section purports to establish the single gold standard a In conclusion, I shall irrevocably stand for

in passing a financial bill. This bill he criticised as follows:

"The first section purports to establish the single gold standard and the remaining sections proceed to take it back. I will simply say in passing that properly there can be no such thing as a single standard of money unless that established standard is made the final money of redemption of all other authorized kinds of money; and their much-vaunted financial bill carefully omits that necessary provision, and in truth and in fact the situation of the currency of the country was left substantially as it existed before any such bill was enacted."

on, are now engrossing public attention. He put "imperialism" first of these and said:
"There are some things so plain that they ought not to be disputed, and among them are these:

"There are some things so plain that they ought not to be disputed, and among them are these."

First—That this is a government by the people, embodied in a union of Slutes, and based upon the consent of the governed.

"Second—Conquest and aggrandizement are repugnant to the genius of our free institutions, and cannot be sanctioned.

"Third—There is no place for American colonical output of the United States has already decided the constitutional question involved, and held (19 Howard, 598-447) that there is no power given by the Constitution to establish or maintain colonics, bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure. "The Spanish war was not undertaken by his Government for conquest or aggrandizement, but we interfered in Cuba in behalf of a cause of humanity and civilization. When third Dewey with his galant fleet sailed to Manila harbor he was there to fight the anish, and not the Filipinos, the latter having a some time been engaged in fighting the manish, and it was that vary status that ir duced our Government to begin offensive or entions in that country. We had no quarre with the Filipinos; on the contrary, our sympathies were with them in their heroic struggle to free themselves from the domination of Spain in which they were already nearly servicesful. We interfered to cripple Spain be-

cause Spain was highly came and Spain was ing us.

"When victory finally came and Spain was whipped in Cuba, what, then, became the duty of this Government? We had already declared what should be done with Cuba, to wit, leave the Greenment and control of the

HILL OPENS THE CAMPAIGN should have been pursued with the Philippine Islands and their people, subject to such temporary provisions for their protection as might be found to be necessary owing to their pe-

should have been pursued with the Philippine Islands and their people, subject to such temporary provisions for their protection as might be found to be necessary owing to their people subject to such temporary provisions for their protection as might be found to be necessary owing to their people subject to the United States, claiming to do so partly by the right of conquest and partly by purchase. This false step has been the cause of all the difficulties which have since arisen. Neither of the claims was morally tenable, because in the first place we had not in fact conquered the Philippine Islands, and in the second place, while Spain technically retained its sovereignty, it had virtually lost control of the islands, and had really nothing to sell. We should have dealt for the islands with the Filipinos if we were to deal at all. We could not safely or honorably ignore them, and their rights should have been formally ascertained and respected. Our attitude necessarily led to a conflict of arms. It was inevitable. It was no answer to their natural demand for independence and self-government that we would finally do what was right by them, because they were entitled at the outset to an explicit assurance of the nature of our ultimate intentions. If they were to be allowed the privilege of governing themselves, in case they exhibited evidences of their capacity therefor, that distinct announcement should have been made. Our national honor demanded it. Instead of that, the Administration caused this Government to assume the role of a conqueror and a purchaser, and refused to recognize the Filipinos as entitled to any rights except such as a conqueror or purchaser might sonfer. This was the fundamental error underlying the whole miserable buriness. This was not an American policy; and the people of the country have been lamenting tever since.

Our national piedge was given that we would not annex Cuba after we had driven Spain from the island, and yet afterward we proceeded to annex islands situate on the other

Democratic platform to establish a "Department of Labor" with its head Cabinet officer. Said he:

"As a rule, in most parts of the country the forces of Democracy are largely recruited from the ranks of workingmen and it is eminently appropriate that the suggestion for honoring the cause and strengthening the hand of industry should first be promulgated in a Democratic platform, and it would be equally felicitious if the proposition should first become effectual in the Cabinet of a Democratic President, whose sympathies have always been with those who toil and who once upon a certain well-remembered occasion electrified the country with the declaration that a crown of thorns should not be permitted to be pressed down upon the brow of labor."

Here followed a long discussion of "government by injunction," in which Mr. Hill said that what was objected to was the abuse of the writt in cases of contempt not committed in the presence of the court, and abuse of the court's summary power of punishment. He praised the Senate bill, which the House did not pass, designed to "circumscribe the powers or reform the practice of the courts and to strengthen the safeguards of the citizen. It divided contempts into two classes, direct and indirect, direct contempts being declared to be those committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, and all others were declared to be indirect contempts; and the bill very properly made no change in the existing practice relating to the summary punishment of direct contempta, but in reference to indirect contempts it required that there should be a written accusation setting forth succinctly and clearly the facts alleged to constitute the same, and the accused should be allowed a reasonable time within which to answer the same, and an order should be made fixing a definite time and place for the hearing, and up on such accusation and answer the trial shall proceed upon testimony produced

forth succincity and clearly the facts alleged to constitute the same, and the accused should be allowed a reasonable time within which to answer the same, and an order should be made fixing a definite time and place for the hearing, and upon such accusation and answer the trial shall proceed upon testimony produced as in criminal cases, and the accused shall be entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him, thereby excuding the use of exparie allidavits, and upon his application, a trial by pury shall be had as in any criminal case, and if the accused shall be found guilty a formal judkment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punistment, from which judkment an appeal may be taken to the Surrene Court of the United States, which is authorized to affirm reverse or modify the same, as ustice may require. This in brief is the bill which should have passed Congress and been the law of to-day. It was defeated to affirm reverse or modify the same, as defeated of the law o

"What an engine of oppression such a defective measure is capable of becoming in the hands of unscrupulous officials inclined to mischief, persecution or corruption, or whose actions may be dicasted by a political mediane! The safety of the state lies in the diversification, Somewhat County, and the county of the state lies in the diversification, Somewhat County, and the county of the state lies in the diversification, Somewhat County, and the county of the state lies in the diversification, Somewhat County, and the county of t

The thoughtful citizens of the State are inquiring when and where these usurpations are to end, and whether it is not their duty to demand at once a change of administration before they are bound hand and foot to the wheels of an inexorable State political machine from which they will find it impossible to escape. The people of the State cannot have forgotten the threat of the Republican State machine two years ago to enact a State Constabulary bill, by which the management and courtol of the Police Department in the interior cities of the State were to be taken from the jurisdiction of the various municipalities and vested in a central authority at Albany designated by the Governor of the State. The danger of the enactment of such an extraordinary measure will be augmented by Republican su noess this fail. We should not be deceived: the measure is not dead, but only can su wees this fall. We should not be ved; the measure is not dead, but only not A Democratic Governor is the only nard for the people, especially in the of a sepublican Legislature, which is than possible under the present unfair thomment of the State, which is not based population, but upon the supposed expenses and necessities of the Republican machine."

State machine."

Mr rill's rext topic was Republican extravagance in the State. He said:

"The public records show that during the twelve years of Democratic administration in this State, viz., from 183 to 1895, the people were given a more economical management of affairs than has since been furnished by our Republican opponents. While the people have realized that they were suffering from the burdens of increased State taxation, they will be perhaps surprised to learn that the appropriations for the support of the State Government have doubled since 1885, the first year of Gov. Hill's administration. Last year (18.9) they amounted to the enormous sum ar of Gov. Hill's administration. Last year (1996) they amounted to the enormous sum (1920,031,074.13, while under Gov. Cleveland's in instration in 1984, they were only \$10.470, 73. During the first year of Gov. Black's ministration they reached the gigantic figures \$26,92,705.95, being double what they were the first year of lov. Flower's term less t'gures speak for themseives, and need further comment. It is a further fact that ace the advent of the Republicans to power 1886, they have created new offices and compact to their political friends, the expense which is 1896 amounted to the sum of \$26,036. It is evident from post experience that

missions for their points of riems, the expenses of which is 1880 amounted to the sum of \$20, 9036. It is evident from past experience that these expenses will yearly become larger, the increase in the expenses of these same commissions in the past two years having been nearly \$900, '00. Comptroller Morgan sounds the alarm when he says in his annual report of 1900. That the expenses of the State foverment have increased immensely of late years. The expenses of the Lexislature caside from printing) have increased from \$411,081.30 in 1801 to \$631,3'.6.93 in 1802. The expenses of Lexislative printing have increased from \$107,-\$51.51 in 1801 to \$528,193.34 in 1800. The regular State departments show a remarkable increase of expenses from 1851 to 1800, as will be observed from the following table:

| Departments | 1891 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 |

Here is a sample of the increase of expenses a some of the other departments, bureaus, or emmissions of the State government:

moneys for the use of the State; and wherein he says. I had to pay 3% and 4 per cent, interest for the two million which it was found necessary to borrow, the highest rate paid for State loans within my experience.

"It is false economy and poor financiering when the State is compelled to anticipate its revenues by becoming a borrower at extravagant rates of interest to meet demands upon the Treasury not provided for in order to mislead the people by the imposition of a low tax rate not adequate for the needs of the State; and it is almost criminal when this course is pursued year after year for the purpose of producing false impressions and tiding over the exigencies of a political situation. It is no wonder that Comptroller Morgan, in the annual report mentioned, said: "The management of the State financial affairs during the past year was attended probably with more difficulty and embarrassment than ever before."

"The taxpayers of the State must soon be contracted."

ever before."
"The taxpayers of the State must soon be convinced that economy and retrepchment are vinced that economy and retrenchment are the needs of the heur, and that they carr only be secured by a change of measures and of

Then Mr. Hill praised candidate Stanchfield, and said:

"It is perhaps unnecessary to refer to the criticisms which have been heard from unfriendly sources in reference to the circumstances under which Mr. Stanchfield was nominated at the Saratyag convention, and the people or organizations instrumental in that result. In the first place allow me to suggest that a candidate is not responsible for the motives or objects of those who, unsolicited, vote for him either at conventions or at the polls. In the second place, permit me to say that from a personal acquaintance and intimate friendship with our candidate ever since his youth, I can assure the Democracy of the rural districts that if elected to the Governorship of this Commonwealth he will not do the bidding of any organization or man or coterie of men, but will treat all Democrats fairly, and I can assure the people of the State that he will be the fearless and independent Governor of the whole people, discharging his full duty with an eye single to the public welfare." In conclusion Mr. Hill said:

"New York can be carried for the national and State tickets by a hard and vigorous effort from now until election day. It is folly, however, to underestimate your adversaries. They are able, determined, rich, powerful, and intronched in office and spoils, and they can only be dislodgad by heroic exertions. Our cause is right, but rightfulness alone will not give us the victory. We must unite; we must organize; we must work. Eternal vigilance is the price of political success." Then Mr. Hill praised candidate Stanchfield.

NO PROMISE OF OFFICE TO CROKER. Mr. Bryan Denies That He Has Agreed to

Give a Place to Anyone. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Before leaving for Linoln last night Mr. Bryan made the following written statement regarding the charge that he had promised Richard Croker a place in as Cabinet should be be elected to the Presi

"I have not given to any one, either verbally or in writing, a promise of a Cabinet position or any other position, and I shall not during the campaign make any such promise to any I have not authorized, and shall not authorize any one, verbally or in writing, to promise any Cabinet position or any other sition to any one. If I am elected I shall be absolutely free to discharge all the duties of the office according to my platform, as far as the platform goes, and according to my own judgment in all matters not covered by the

MAINE'S ELECTION RESULTS.

The Republican Candidate for Governor, John F. Hill, Had 32,600 Pinrality.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 25.—Complete returns as made by the clerks in the Secretary of State's office show the plurality of the Ron. John F. Hill, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate to be 32,667. The returns have been coming in very slowly notwithstanding that the law places a time limit and it was not until yester-day that the complete returns could be made up. The total vote for Governor was: John F. Hill, 73,386; Samuel L. Lord, 40,723. For Con-gressman in the First district: Allen, 17,809; Lynch, 0,988, giving Allen a plurality of 7,865; in the Second district: Littlefield, 12,204; Munroe, 11,452, giving a plurality of 7,852. In he Third district: Burleigh, 17,652; Gerald, 10,247, Burleigh's plurality 0,803; in the Fourth district, Foutelle, 18,801; White, 8,642; Boutelle's plurality 10,161. places a time limit and it was not until yester

HANNA AT COOPER UNION.

THE SENATOR MAKES A HIT WITH AN EAST SIDE AUDIENCE.

His Straightforward Statement of the Issues of the Present Campaign, Prosperity and Protection as Against Free Silver and Free Trade, Meets With Hearty Approval-Most of His Remarks Addressed to the Workingman-A Disturber Angrily Suppressed.

Cooper Union rang with Republican oratory ast night supplied by three speakers who with

his face became wreathed in smiles; evidently he was well pleased. Then when his turn came and when the shouts of the crowd for "Hanna! Hanna!" could no longer be disrethat was, to use his own words, "all the others boiled down," told how the Republican Club had redeemed its promise at the meeting by showing him that apathy did not exist among the Republicans of New York.

It was to an audience that filled every seat in the hall and stood up three rows deep in the rear that Mr. Hanna talked. In it also there appeared to be an unfriendly element, which from the fact that it was nearly all centred in one place gave the impression to many that its presence was prearranged.

DISORDERLY ELFMENT PRESENT.

This element began to make trouble at the start. Those who composed it were on the left side of the hall, some of them standing up and some having seats. The Hon. John Daizell, Congressman from Pennsylvania, was the first speaker, and he had not gone far before he saw that he was going to be interrupted pretty often from that quarter of the hall. When he asked his hearers what the verdict should be after four years of unexampled prosperity there came a shout as of a good many voices in unison, "Bryan! Bryant" Mr. Dalzell did

all political meetings.

In introducing Mr. Daizell Chairman Job E. Hedges made a hit.

Job E Hedges acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced Mr. Daizell who said in

MR. DALZELL'S SPEECH.

MR. DALZELL'S SPEECH.

The issues presented now are the same as in 1886. There are new ones arising, but the paramount ones are those of 1896. We have been making history and making it fast, and our banner has been unfolded to the gaze of men who have known nothing but oppression. The Democratic party is the party now of free trade and free sliver. The Republican party is the party of protection and sound money. You remember the state of things before 1896 when wage earners worked on half pay and the farmers lost their markets because consumption had failen off. The Democrate told us the cause of this was the crime of '73 and said' Let Congress pass a law making 50 cents equal to one dollar and we'll be all right. Is there any single prophecy made by Mr. Bryan that has been fulfilled? The Republican party said 'Let us return to protection and maintain a gold standard and we will come out in the sunshine of prosperity. What is the result? We have now a surplus in the Treasury and a balance of trade in our favor."

we will come out in the sunshine of prosperity. What is the result? We have now a surplus in the Treasury and a balance of trade in our favor."

Mr. Dalzell went on to point out evidences of prosperity. When he asked where the man was who was willing to work and didn't have the opportunity, some one should croker, and every one laughed. Mr. Bryan's silver views, he said, if carried out, would hurt the wage earners who formed the largest class of creditors and would dishenor the country. After disposing of the silver question the speaker took a fall out of the imperialism and militarism bogies. "The very name of the Democratic party," said he, "has become a mask because there is not a single principle in the platform that would not be repudiated by every living great Democrat. The Republican party says that our flag shall continue to be the flag of the free, and wherever it shall float every star shall be a symbol of justice and mean a full measure of liberty for all."

This peroration was delivered amid the wildest cheering.

John Barrett, former Minister to Siam, was introduced as the next speaker. Mr. Barrett's speech was very short, because he saw that the audience was becoming impatient to hear Senator Hanna. His remarks were almost exclusively confined to the question of imperialism. He drew a picture between Col. Bryan's action in resigning his commission and going to Washington to make trouble and the Colonel of another Nebraska resiment who was shot leading his men against his country's enemies in the Philippines. That Colonel," said Mr. Barrett, before his death said to the newspaper correspondents there: Boys, I want to tell you that our country must remember one thing if it would survive and that is when its flag is fired on as it has been by Filipinos there must be no stoppage of the conflict except by unconditional surrender. Whose word will you take—That of the Colonel who desires us to haud down our flag or that of the Nebraskan who dled fighting for it?

The audience cheered Mr. Barrett repeated

Chairman Hedges, coming to the front of the platform, said: "The only fortunate thing, or rather unfortunate thing, occurring from Senator Hanna appearing at the moment he did

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

Tised by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

CARPET , CLEANING, REFITTING AND RELAYING. MORGAN.

> BROADWAY AND 47TH ST. (Telephone 2130-38.) Estimates furnished.

was that it robs me of the opportunity of a few choice words of introduction, as every one saw the gentleman appear on the platform, and I suppose I am dismissed from further effort and shall retire in favor of Senator Hanna." [Applause and cries of "What's the matter with Hanna?" "He's all right," "Three cheers for Senator Hanna." Senator Hanna."

Discovering a photographer adjusting a camera in front of him Senator Hanna said:
"Ladies and gentlemen. I hope the New York Journal is going to give you a good picture of me to-night. [Laughter.] Well, I am glad I came." (Cries of 'We are all glad.]

As the flashlight photograph was taken the Senator said: "That is a better shot than Davenport's." [Laughter.]

last night supplied by three speakers who with arguments delivered in a way that kept the audience almost continuously in cheers pricked the bubble of imperialism and every other "paramount" issue that has been put up by the Democrats. The mass meeting at which this happened was arranged by the Republican Club which had in mind a little surprise party for Senator Hanna should it be possible for him to be present. By great good fortune Senator Hanna was able to be present last night and besides being an interested spectator he made a speech.

Before making his speech, which was the last on the programme, the Senator sat very quietly in a corner of the platform, never taking his eyes off the faces of the audience. Of every point made by the two speakers who preceded him Mr. Hanna watched the effect upon the throng with the keenest interest. As argument after argument was driven home. SENATOR HANNA'S SPEECH.

should be lost to guarantee and insure a success. [Applause.]

The National Republican Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, do not take any chances. [Applause.] Therefore, they feel that they have a right to call upon the Republicans and all others who feel they have an interest in this campaign to defend those interests. I have said, and I repeat it, that the issues in this campaign are of greater importance than in any other in the history of this country. [Applause.] A possible defeat owing to those conditions, as a result of the prosperity which has come to us, would put us back ten years in our progress and development. I almost feel like telling a story. [Laughter.] I almost feel like telling a story that I heard only te-night, and I don't believe Depew has got tyet, so I will tell it. [Laughter.] A CAMPAIGN STORY.

"A Democrat who had learned the lesson of experience in the last three years and a half asked a friend of his how he wes going to vote this year. He said: 'I'am going to vote for Bryan, of course.' The Democrat asked 'Why?' Then the friend said: 'They told me four years ago that if I would vote for Bryan we would have four years of good times: and haven't we had it?' (Laughter and prolonged applause.) Of course he's going to vote for Bryan on that proposition.

Of course he's going to vote for Bryan on that proposition.

I don't know of any better argument to use in this campaign than simply to tell of what we have passed through the last four years and then compare it with the four years previous. I don't know of any stronger appeal to make to any man who has a family to support, to any person who has a business to build up, to any people who have the interests of their country at heart, than to repeat another four years what we have had in the past. Applause.

THE ISSUE BOILED DOWN.

CONFIDENCE THE BASIS OF PROSPERITY.

No business is conducted (except that which is conducted from hand to mouth as we have had it for years at difference know what it is) without the man who has the capital to invest is confident that in years to come there will be no change, and the success of our business and development depends entirely upon the confidence of the man who has that capital.

Everybody knows that all of our great industries in this country are conducted by men of experience, many of whom have come from the forge and the workshop themselves. It is those men who have laid the foundation of our industrial greatness: men of practical experience in all branches who have put their energies, their ingenuity and their work against the capital of other men and built up these industries. We have established ourselves now, so that to-day this country is producing one-fourth to one-third more than our consumption. Now, letany change of condition in this country arise that will shake the confidence of the men who conduct these large affairs, and the wheels of industry will slow down, and slow down until they stop, as they did four years ago. The men who own capital will count for the future as to whether it is safe for them to operate more than a few days ahead. The men who work in those industries will have to take their chances with the men who manage them. CONFIDENCE THE BASIS OF PROSPERITY

APPEAL TO INTELLIGENCE OF THE WORKMAN.

"Now. my friends, the city of New York is the greatest manufacturing city in this country, and, I am told, that upon this East Side there are aggregated hundreds of thousands of working people, and it would be an insult to the intelligence of those people to doubt that they have a full appreciation of all these questions as affecting their interests. We have only to go back a few years and by comparison find out the difference between free trade and free silver, or protection to American industries and American labor. [Applause.]

"I say this is a business proposition.
"Now, in casting your votes next November the responsibility is in your hands to determine which it shall be. You have had the knowledge and the experience, and the opportunity is now before you to decide for yourselves whether you will have a continuation of this prosperity or whether you will go back to the empty dinner pail I have not any fear about the result, leaving it to the minds and the judgment of the working people of New York. (Applause.)

"I have only another word to say with reference to the conditions in this country and the efforts that are being made by those in opposition to do what I call practising on the people. There is not a Denocratic orator speaking from the sump, including Mr. Bryan and all the way down, who is not attempting to bring before the American people issues that are not issues and have no bearing upon the interests of our people. APPEAL TO INTELLIGENCE OF THE WORKMAN

sues and have no bearing upon the interests of our people.

"I want every man who has the right to vote fully to understand and appreciate that the only issue which he is called upon to decide to-day is, What is best for his own interests! Applause.] And I have enough confidence in the intelligence of the American people of all classes to believe that neither Mr. Bryan nor any of his colleagues can inject into this campaign any class distinction. [Applause.] HIS INTEREST IN POLITICS.

campaign any class distinction. [Applause.]

HIS INTEREST IN POLITICS.

"I do not care to talk about myself: I am pretty well advertised. I have been a business man all my life. My emirance into politics—if you have a mind to call itso—or into public affairs grows out of my interest in everything that is American [a,pplause]: in the development and prosperity of this country [applause], occupying as we do to-day the front rank among the nations of the earth [applause], bleet as we are with the greatest resources of any nation [applause], peopled by men from every country and from every clime, men who have aided much in their own sphere in that great development—the heritage is theirs. [Applause.] And they intend that it shall continue to be theirs. [Applause.]

"The right of every man that makes him the equal of every other man, his vote, is a right that cannot be taken from him; neither can it be abused. (Applause.) I shall go back to the West feeling that the Republicans of New York State are wide awake. [Applause]

"I shall go back feeling that that part of New York which is represented in this audience tonight is in sympathy with the Republican party. [Applause.]

"I shall take to the working people of the West the news and declare that, in my judgment, the working people of this great beehive of industry will set them an example which will even go beyond the verdict of '836." [Prolonged applause.]

When Mr. Hanna closed his speech there was another demonstration and a lot o' people jumped up on the platform and followed him to the reception room. There Senator Hanna was kept for a long time shaking hands. When he left the building and got into his carriage there were more cheers from the crowds that

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME



Small Steel Capsules, Filled With Liquid Carbonic-Acid-Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

Just keep an account for a month and see how much your SPARKLET bottle saves you. Carbonic water costs 4 cts. a

quart, soda any flavor 2 cts. a glass made in a SPARKLET bottle, to say nothing of the convenience of having both right at your hand any hour of the day or night.

Pint bottles, \$1.50 up. Pint syphon attachments, 50 cts. Quart syphons, \$3.00 up. Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.

Mineral Tablets and Fruit Syrups Furnished. ALL DEALERS. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Ouart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.

Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way & 25th St., N. Y. City.

A TASTE

must be cultivated for many of the health foods and even then there is no real pleasure in their use.

COOK'S FLAKED RICE



is a health food that tempts. It is enjoyed by every member of the family. The baby can live on it and thrive.

ABSOLUTELY NO COOKING.

Full directions and book of tested receipts in every package.

All Grocers. Large package, 15 cts.

DEMOCRATS STULTIFIED.

MANAGERS IN BROOKLYN ORDER SPEAKERS TO PORGET SILVER.

Spellbinders Resentful, but Accommodate Themselves to Their Mussles When Led Before Shea-Former Democratic Club President Comes Out for McKinley. The Democratic organization in Brooklyn as assumed a most remarkable and inconsistent attitude in the campaign. Its delegates to the Kansas City Convention voted as a unit to keep David B. Hill off the Committee on Resolutions, thus paving the way for the indorsement of the Chicago platform with all its financial heresies; and the General Committee, the Executive Committee and the other governing party bodies have again and again declared their unfinching support of the platform of the Kansas City Convention, including its pronouncement in favor of the free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio. The Democratio managers in Brooklyn, now realizing that the sentiment in the borough against Bryan's financial theories is just as strong as it was four years ago, have not only determined to ignore the money question altogether during the campaign, but have made the formal proc

lamation that they are upholders of the gold

In a handbook of fourteen pages, compiled for the instruction of the Brooklyn Democratio spellbinders, this declaration appears: "On all the great public queetions of the day, the Kings county organization is in accord with the majority sentiment of the people of this State. It stands for libersy, commercial competition, a just tariff and the gold standard. Thanks to the efforte of its representatives in Congress and in the Kansas City Convention, the money question, which four years ago alienated so many excellent Democrats, is not considered an issue in this campaign.

This is the principal reference in the handbook to what Democrats and Republicans alike in Brooklyn believe is the real paramount issue in spite of the efforts of the managers to befog people with denunciations of trusts and imperialism. The two hundred or three hundred Democratic speakers who are to be set loose in Brooklyn in a week or so were summoned to the Thomas Jefferson headquarters on Monday night and warned by Chairman John L. Shas of the Executive Committee against allowing themselves to be drawn into discussions on the money question. They were practically directed to forget all they had said four years ago in favor of Bryan and free silver and thus stultify themselves.

There were many active Democratic worksers at the gathering who were both surprised and indignant at the hypocritical course laid out by the managers, but there was only one of them who had the courage to stand up and protest against it. This was James R. Kohler, who said: "I dare say that I shall not say a word in this campaign about the money issue but In a handbook of fourteen pages, compiled for the instruction of the Brooklyn Democratio

I hope that the time will come when this issue of imperialism will be swept away and we shall get back to a discussion of these other questions. In this campaign I am willing that the money issue be evaded, but I stand with Mr. Bryan in declaring that if the currency plank is not part of our platform then Iwant to be something else than a Democrat. plank is not part of our platform then Iwant to be something else than a Democrat."
Harmanus B. Hubbard, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, who was formerly President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, yesterday came out for McKinley and explained that his desertion of his party was due to his hostility to the free sliver plank in the Kansas City platform. He said: That plank, I believe, is really the paramount issue, despite the effort of a certain element in the Democratic party to insist that it is not. Bryan himself insisted on the reaffirmation of the planks, and as soon as he did that I decided to vote against him. It seems to me that none of the other questions involved in the campaign, nor all of them put together, is as important as this money issue and it is upon this issue that I feel compelled to vote for McKinley. It was announced yesterday that Comptroller Bird S. Coler had cancelled an engagement at lockport so as to preside at the Hill meeting at the Academy of Music on Monday night.

THE TICKETLESS TWENTY-SEVEN

mounce Their Candidates' Withdrawal-Wil

Try to Do Something to Congress. The Plaza Twenty-seven made one last depairing effort yesterday to get the names of couple of its members into the newspapers by sending out a circular formally announ that Senator Caffery of Louisiana and Archibald M. Howe had refused to pose as candidates for President and Vice-President respectively on platform of anti-everything. The circular said that the party would go out of existence except in States where there were dissenters enterprising enough to put up one man for Presidential elector. In the circular was

enterprising enough to put up one man for Presidential elector. In the circular was included Senator Caffery's letter declining the nomination for the Presidency. He said he was opposed to fiat money, opposed to the attacks on the Supreme Court, opposed to the destruction of the American ideal of Government and to several other things; but that he really couldn't accept the nomination. Archibald M. Howe in his letter of withdrawal said that the future of the movement was assured if it honestly and fearlessly attempted to take part in "practical politics" rather than to maintain the attitude of kickers.

The Twenty-seven says it is laboring for a grand principle and that it will take an active part in the Congress district campaigns. What the Twenty-seven wants to do is to get a flouse of Representatives and a President that will work at cross purposes. If it could get the Senate embrolled so that the Executive would be fighting both branches of Congress and each branch of Congress would be fighting the other, it would then start out to get the Supreme Court, so that every one in the Government would be fighting every one is.e. The members of the Twenty-seven say that if this condition of affairs should prevail they are confident they would be able to get their names in the newspapers.

* * The Success *

of your Fall and Winter gowns should not be imperilled by the use of inferior fastenings. The bending or unfastening of a single hook will ruin the effect of the most well made gown.

SNAP HOOK AND EYE



THE HOOK OF 1900

is absolutely reliable, never bends or breaks, cannot come undone till you are ready, when a pull does it.

If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card. Say whether white or black.

SNAP HOOK & EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.